

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

w

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/716,558	11/20/2003	Won Hee Lee	P24570	5689
7055	7590 10/05/2004		EXAMINER	
GREENBLUM & BERNSTEIN, P.L.C.			ZEC, FILIP	
1950 ROLA RESTON, V	ND CLARKE PLACE /A 20191		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
,			3744	
		DATE MAILED: 10/05/2004		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

3

		100				
	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/716,558	LEE ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Filip Zec	3744				
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
Period for Reply	VIC CET TO EVOIDE A MONTH	C) FROM				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailin earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin ly within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from e, cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 N	lovember 2003.					
·—						
closed in accordance with the practice under	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 4	53 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	wn from consideration.					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.						
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>20 November 2003</u> is/are: a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
,	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 1) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.					
11) Ine oath or declaration is objected to by the E	xaminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Burea 	ts have been received. ts have been received in Applicati prity documents have been receive nu (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage				
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list	t of the certified copies not receive	ed.				
Attachment(c)						
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) 🔲 Interview Summary	(PTO-413)				
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No(s)/Mail D					

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1-7, 9, 10 and 12-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,396,776 to Kim, in view of U.S. Patent 5,605,058 to Kurachi et al. Kim discloses applicant's basic inventive concept, an accumulator (5, FIG. 5) in a refrigeration circuit (FIG. 5) comprising a compressor (1, FIG. 5), a plurality of heat exchangers (4, 2, FIG. 5), a control valve for controlling the flow of the refrigerant (10, FIG. 5), an expansion device (3, FIG. 5), wherein said accumulator comprises a body having empty space inside (see FIG. 6), a refrigerant inlet from the top (between pipes 15a and 15b), refrigerant outlet from the bottom (16) upwardly parallel to the inlet and an inside heater for heating the flowing refrigerant (15), said heater being on the inner bottom of the accumulator and having a baffle (5a and 5b) which enables the liquid refrigerant which has not been evaporated due to the lack of the degree of superheat to flow into the bottom of the accumulator and not get into the outflow pipe, substantially as claimed with the exception of stating that the isolating plate is located at the bottom of the accumulator. Kurachi shows an isolating baffle (121, FIG. 14) located at the bottom of the accumulator at a predetermined position (FIG. 24B) with respect to the inner surface and vertically separating the chamber into multiple compartments to be old in the refrigeration art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at

Art Unit: 3744

the time the invention was made from the teaching of Kurachi to modify the system of Kim, by having an isolating baffle located at the bottom of the accumulator and vertically separating the chamber into multiple compartments in order to prevent the liquid refrigerant to enter the outflow pipe which transfers the refrigerant into the compressor. At the same time the heater (148, FIG. 30A) is located in the same block as the inlet tube (124), enabling swift evaporation of the liquid refrigerant.

- 3. Claims 8 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,396,776 to Kim, in view of U.S. Patent 5,605,058 to Kurachi et al., as applied to claims 1 and 9 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent 5,966,952 to Misawa et al. Kim in view of Kurachi discloses applicant's basic inventive concept, an accumulator with a heater and an isolated baffle in a refrigeration circuit, substantially as claimed with the exception of stating the use of multiple heaters, having different capacities and being able to be separately controlled. Misawa shows multiple heaters, having different capacities and being able to be separately controlled (col 2, lines 52-54) to be old in the refrigeration art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made from the teaching of Misawa to modify the system of Kim in view of Kurachi, by having multiple heaters, having different capacities and being able to be separately controlled in order to improve defrosting of the unit inside.
- 4. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,396,776 to Kim ('776), in view of U.S. Patent 5,605,058 to Kurachi et al., as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent 6,519,971 to Kim ('971). Kim '776 in view of Kurachi discloses applicant's basic inventive concept, an accumulator with a heater and an isolated baffle

Art Unit: 3744

in a refrigeration circuit, substantially as claimed with the exception of stating the use of multiple compressors, having different capacities. Kim '971 shows multiple compressors (1a and 1b, FIG. 2) in a refrigeration circuit having different capacities (col 1, line 44) to be old in the refrigeration art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made from the teaching of Kim '971 to modify the system of Kim '776 in view of Karachi, by having multiple compressors with different capacities in order to improve the efficiency (col 1, line 40).

Conclusion

- 5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
- U.S. Patent 6,449,980 to Minister, David John teaches an accumulator in which liquid refrigerant leaving an evaporator may collect the oil in the accumulator and heating means either integral with or attached to the accumulator.
 - U.S. Patent 5,404,730 to Westermeyer, Gary W. teaches a helical oil separator.

Application/Control Number: 10/716,558

Art Unit: 3744

Page 5

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the 6.

examiner should be directed to Filip Zec whose telephone number is (703) 306-3446 or (571)

272-4815. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, with the

exception of every other Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Denise Esquivel can be reached on (703) 308-2597 or (571) 272-4808. The fax

phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-

9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Filip Zec

Examiner

Art Unit 3744

FZ

TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3700